Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. \ CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 8, 1863. \ NO. 15.

Professional and Business Cards.

tcher, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expi-

ome under this rule, if they desire to do so.

COX, KENDALL, & CO. OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-No. 11 & 12, North Water St.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM, DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba-

con and other Country Produce. WALKER MEARES.

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY. No. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-JOSEPH L. KEEN,

public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,-he is prepared to put

May 20-37-1y. ap Stills at the shortest notice

General Notices. LAND FOR SALE IN ROBESON COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale twelve hundred and sixty acres of Land, six mi'es South-West of Lumberton and of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Four hundred acres of this land is cleared and is in a high state of cultivation, and is admirably adapted to the growth of Corn and Cotton. The buildings on the premises are all comfortable and conveniently arranged. The neighborhood intelligent and moral. A rare inducement is here offered to persons wishing to engage in agricultural pursuits; far removed from Yankees and Yankee is fluences. A. H FULMORE.

Lumberton, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1863.

Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, as Acministratrix on the estate of the late Nicholas F. Nixon, hereby notifies all persons indeb ed to her intestate to make payment; and those having claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

EMMA NIXON, Adm'x. 60-1w-13-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. UNDERSIGNED, at December Term, 1862, of the unty, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Sarah Smith, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make mmediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM. B. FLANNER, Executor.

LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale 1046 acres of LAND in the county of Robeson, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Lumberton, about 13 miles from the latter. There is a fine Well of water in the yard, a fine young Orchard on the place, a good Dwelling and all ecessary out houses. There are about 300 acres clear . well medati g terms or exchange for likely young Negroes .--Address me at St. Paul's P. O., Robinson Co. DUNGAN CRAWFORD.

10N THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, at the residende of the late David Williams, in Holly Shelte District, I will sell, at public auction, upon a credit a six months, his entire crop of Corn, Fodder, &c. A complete | tawba county. set of Farming Implements, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c., Wagons and Carts, and Household and Kitchen furniture .--Also, at the same time and place, I will hire out, for the ensuing year, a lot of likely negroes.
R. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

N MONDAY, the 12th day of January next, at the residence of the late Andrew J. Williams, I will sell at public Auction, Lis crop of Corn, Fedder, &c. A complete set of Palming Implements, Cattle, Horses, Hogs, &c.,

Jagons and Carts, and Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also at the same time and place, I will hire out for the ensuing year several likely negroes.
ELIZA JANE WILI IAMS, Adm'x.

NOTICE. FINE UNDERSIGNED having at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the couny of New Hanover, qualified as Executrix of the last will and testament of Robert B. Drane, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immesame to present them within the time prescribed by law or

this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. C. C. DRANE, Executrix. Henry M. Drane is hereby authorized as my Agent to settle all indebtedness, and to receive and receipt for all

money due to said estate.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move tohis late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small Salt-and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt-and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

Dec. 19, 1861.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD : " Snow White Zine " White Gloss Zine ;

in Wilmington.

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Drvers, &c. For sale whole W. H. LIPPITT, sale and retail, by Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist

GRINDSTONES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to LINEHAM & CO., Branch P. O., Chatham Co , N. C. Orders can be left with Mr. A. E. Hall, who is our agent

Nov. 28th, 1862. GENTLEMEN IN THE COUNTRY!

BRING GOODS to O. S. Baldwin and have your Coats.
Pants and Vests cut. Homespuns cut in latest style by the celebrated Cutter-at BALDWIN'S. Jan. 1st, 1863

THE ENEMY'S GUNBOATS IN THE CHOWAN. - A gentleman who passed through Raleigh on Sunday last, who had been spending some days on the Chowan river and Albemarle Sound, in Bertie county, N. C., represents that an unusual number of gunboa; s were in the now on hand, signed, datep and numbered, shall have writriver and in the Sound near its mouth. He further ten or printed across the face the words, "fundable only states that these gunboats had visited all the saw mills on the waters, and had carried off a large quantity of sawed lumber. This lumber it is conjectured, is to be used in planking up the sides of their boats, so as to due to North Carolina, from the Confederate government

Nor Much of a Victory.—The Yankee papers out of the money to be collected from the Confederate govclaim a " brilliant victory " for Gen. Foster in North | ernment.] Carolina, yet it requires two columns and a half of closely printed matter to publish a list of the killed and Abolition army in North Carolina "sky high."

Richmond Whig. The steamers Phoebe, Hammet, Pinckney, Justila and Merrimac, with stores and ammunition for the Confederate States, have arrived at Bermuda.

Of the Acts and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at its session commencing November 17th, and ending December 22d, 1862. 1. An act to amend an act, passed and ratified on the 16th day of February, 1859, entitled ' An act to incorporate the Lizzerdale Copper Company.'

2. An act to provide a supply of powder and lead in the several counties of this State. 3. An act to amend the Ordinance of the Convention entitled "An Ordinance to make some provision for the families of soldiers dying in service." Ratified 22d February,

1862, and for other parp ses. 4 An act amendatory of the law in relation to Sheriffs' 5. An act in reference to the salaries of the Judges of the

Superior Courts of Law and Equity.

6. An act to authorize the agent of Cherokee lands, to refund the purchase movey in certain cases. 7 An act concerning Justices of the Peace in Bladen

8. An act to authorize the magistrates of the Coenty of Chatham to levy a tax for the purpose of working the public roa s in said county. 9. An act to establish the Eighth Judical Circuit, and for [The seventh Judicial Circuit, as changed by this act, in

constituted of the following counties, viz: Polk, Putherford, McDowell, Mitchell, Burke, Watauga, Caldwell, Catawba, Linco'n, Cleaveland and Gaston. The Superior Court of Polk county is to be held on the first Monday in March and September; the Superior Courts of the other counties MONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the are to be held on the following Monday's respectively in the order in which they are named, to wit : Lincoln on the 2d Monday. Cleaveland on the third, and so on. The Eighth Judicial Circuit consists of the counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Transylvania, Her derson, Madison, Yancy and Buncombe. The Superior Court of Clay is to be held on the 1st Monday of April

> succeding Monday's in their order, the Court of Buncombe county to continue for two weeks. he Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the seventh circuit to be held as follows: in Polk county on the first Monday in March, June. September, and December, and on the succeding Mondays in the other counties seriatim. In the Eighth circuit, the County Court of Clay is to be held on the first Monday in April, July, September. and Lecember, the courts of the other counties to be held on

> the succeeding Mondays in the order in which they are mentioned above.] 10. An act for the purchase of Provisions. [Provides that the Governor appoint agents, at a fixed compensation, to purchase corn, rice, bacon, and other provisions, and have the same transported for safe keeping to such points as he may select. The provisions to be sold under the direction of the Governor, at such prices as will cover the cost and expenses, to agents appointed by the

service. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for this purpose]
11. An act to establish a Superior Court of Law and Equity for the county of Alleghany.

12. An act to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mecklenburg County. [Enacts that the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of

County Courts, for the poor and the families of soldiers in

Mecklenburg county shall be held on the second Monday of January, April, July and October] 13. An act supplementary to an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, and ratified on the 9th day of December, 1862, entitled "An act to smend the ordi-Court of Pleas and Quarter Fessions for New Hanover | nance of the Convention," entitled " An ordinance to make some provision for the families of soldiers dying in the service," ratified the 22d day of February, 1862, and for other purposes.

14. An act to amend an act, ratified the 25th day of February, 1861, entitled "An act to incorporate the Bank of Western North Carolina. 15. An act to provide for the better management and repair of the Western Turnpike Road, and rebuilding and repairing certain bridges on the same. 16 An act to amend the charter of the Bank of Lexington, and establish the Bank of Graham.

17. An act to prohibit the distillation of spirituous [Prohibits di tilation of spirituous liquors after the 1st of January, 1863, from "corn, wheat, peas and peanuts, oats, rice, dried fruit or potatoes, or any mixture of any or eith adapted to the cultivation of corn, cotton, oats and wheat. | er of them." Violaters of this law are subjected for each it is a desirable healthy place, and I will sell on accom- act of distillation to indictment as for misdemeanor. Penalty, fine and imprisonment-the fine not to be less than \$500 : the imprisonment not less than sixty days. Persons offending against the provisions of this act are also, to be deemed guilty of a distinct offence for every day or part of a day in which they shall be so offending. This act does not repeal the ordinance of the Convention. The latter ex pires by limitation on the 1st day of January, 1863.] 18 An act to construct a Failroad from Dallas, in Gaston county, by the way of Lincolnton, to Newton, in Ca-

> 19. An act to allow further time for the registration Grants, Conveyances and other instruments. 20. An act for the benefit of Justice of the Peace, refugees from their counijes. 21. An act to change the place of comparing the polls in

> the 44th Senatorial district. 23. An act to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad. 23. Ap act to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields railroad company, as amended by an ordinance of

> 24. An act to establish a Bank in the town of Lincolnton. 25. An act in relation to the Richmond manufacturing 26. An act to incorporate the Swift Island Gold Mining

> Company. 27. An act to amend the charter of the Western Plank 23. An act to incorporate the Macon leather company, in the county of Macon. 29. An act to amend an act, entitled "Militia Bill." rati-

fied the 20th day of September, 1861 [Repeals the provision requiring militia officers to drill in uniform, and enacts that "it shall be the duty of the Col. diate payment, and all persons having claims against the to assemble his regiment at least once a year for drill and review," and "it shall be the duty of the Captain to assemble his company for drill at least once in every three months in time of war, and once in every six months in time of peace." The law amended required two regimental reviews during the year, and company drills once a month in time of war-once in three months in time of

> 30 An act, to amend the 9th and 12th sections of chapter 101 of the Revised Code, entitled Roads, Ferries, and 31. An act for the relief of our sick and wounded sol-

[Provides for the appointment by the Governor of an agent, with the assimilated rank of Major, to reside in Richmond. Va., or elsewhere, as the necessities of the case may require, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Surgeon General, to visit the Hospitals daily, to ascertain the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers and supply tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main | them-to aid such as may deserve furloughs and discharges road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally in procuring them, and to take charge of the North Carolion the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters-or for making | na Depot of Medical Stores. The Governor is also authorized to appoint two more Surgeons to visit the camps and hospitals in this State and in Virginia (outside of Richmond) and perform similar duties.

He is also authorized to fill vacancies in the Medical staff of N. C. Regiments until permanent appointments are made by Confederate authority. The Surgeon General is directed o provide proper medical attention for soldiers returning to the State, afflicted with small-pox or other contagions diseases. He is also empowered to establish "way side hospitals," and a depot for the collection of medical supplies, hospital stores, clothing, &c , in Raleigh or elsewhere -- \$300,000 are appropriated for these purposes an-

32. An act to alter the line between Jackson and Tran-33. An act to incorporate the Presbyterian publishing and printing company in the Town of Fayetteville. 34. An act to perfect certain grants in favor of Peyton &

illiam Colvard. 35. An act to regulate the fees of Jailors. [Amends the 38th section of the 102d chapter Revised Code, by authorizing the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Ses sions, a majority of the justices being present, to fix the | county, fees that jailors may receive for finding prisoners with the

fuel and other articles required by law. Amends also the 33d section of the same chapter by giving the same power to the County Courts to regulate the fees of County Surveyors in like manner. 1 36. An act to provide ways and means for supplying the Treasury.

[Provides that the Public Treasurer shall isse, upon the faith and credit of the State, one million five hundred thousand dollars in Treasury notes, in five cent notes, ten cent notes, twenty five cent notes, fifty cent notes, seventy-five cent notes, one dollar, two dollar, and three dollar notes, redeemable on or before the 1st January, 1866. Also three millions more, in five dollar, ten dollar, twenty dollar, and fifty dollar notes; which notes shall be redeemable at the Treasury on or before the 1st of January, 1866, or fundable in six per cent coupon bonds, running twenty years. Fundable Treasury notes hereafter issued shall be fundable only in six per cent coupon bonds; and the Treasurer shall issue no more eight per cent bonds, except for fundable Treasury notes already issued by the Treasurer on the deposite of Treasury notes. All the fundable Treasury notes protect the men on them from the fire of our sharpshooters—Richmond Dispatch.

oue to North Carolina, from the Confederate government and out of the money so collected, to pay off by the 1st of January, 1865, the State bonds bearing eight per cent interest, unless the holders will exchange them for six per cent bonds. Treasurer also to pay Banks temporary loans

37. An act in relation to the supply of salt. [Confirms a contract made by Messrs. N. W. Woodfin and G. W. Mordecai, on behalt of the State, with Stuart, wounded; and a correspondent says "it is impossible to Buchanan & Co., Saltville, Va., for the manufacture of salt, as usual, falsifications, and that they were, in fact, on behalf of the government, has charged Butler & Co. For such a demonstration we have a choice of three out reason, and that they were, in fact, on behalf of the government, has charged Butler & Co. send a list of the missing, which may turn up in a day and provides for the sale of salt thus manufactured, at the or two." A few more such victories would blow the Abolition army in North Carolina "sky high." cost of manufacture; authorizes the Governor to purchase 100,000 bushels of salt, at a reasonable price, to supply the immediate necessities of the people, also to be sold at prime cost. The Governor is also empowered, in his dis- Missourian, direct from Gen. Holmes's headquarters, intimated by the people generally that if that amount on the south bank, at the mouth of the Appomation. public press. cretion, to purchase salt works, now in operation, and to who gives us the substance of Gen. Hindman's official was charged to them, there had probably been a good about 25 miles from Richmond, moving upon Fort have them worked on State account.]

ing letters of Administration, when the county of the resi- | sion from that conveyed by the Federal reports.

39 An act to establish the office of Auditor of Public ac-

[Provides for the biennial election of an Auditor of Pab claims against the State, arising out of the military service or in the civil administration of the Government; to ascertain and certify the amounts or balance, if any due thereon. with the vouchers and evidence, and file the same in the office of the Comptroller; to keep accounts in books firepared for that purpose of all claims so audited and adjusted, and of the public property in the custody or care of any officers or agents entrusted with the purchase or care of

All claims against the State for expenses incurred for arming, equipping, subsistence and transportation of troops and munitions of war; bounty paid to said troops either in the military or naval service of the State, and other expenses incurred in the public defence, shall be audited and settled by the Auditor on principles of equity and justice, and according to the rules established in similar cases by the Board of Claims.

Upon the Auditor's certificates, the Governor will issue warrants on the Treasury in favor of claimants . The Auditor's salary is fixed at \$2,500 per annum, and he s authorized, if necessary, to employ two clerks at a salary

40. An act to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in the Sixth Judicial Circuit. be held hereafter as follows, viz: The courts of Davie county on the fourth Monday in February and August; and those of Yadkin, Surry, alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Alexander, Iredell, Union, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Rowan on the ensuing Monday's successive y. The court of Mecklenburg county will continue for two weeks, be ng held on the 9th and 10 h Monday's after the four Monday in February and September. The others to be held as above on the and August.

> Carolina.
> [Appropriates \$139,030 for the purpose of supporting and maintaining the Insane Asylum for the years 1863-4, and to indemnify the Public Treasurer for \$14,500 drawn from the Treasury over and above the amount appropriated by law for the years 186!-2. The Treasurer is authorized to pay to the order of the

Executive Committee, for the Insane Asylum, so much of the sum of \$125 000 as may be necessary for its support for the years 1863-4; provided the aggregate amount for each year, shall not exceed the sum of \$62,500.] 42. An act concerning the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. [Appropriates \$15 000 yearly to the Asylum, from the Literary Fund, instead of \$10,000, as heretofore. Also ap

propriates \$1,500 to enlarge buildings and repair inclosures; and \$500 to establish a department in which the male publis may be taught shoemaking. The President and Directors are authorized to receive, as pupils, all white deaf mutes and blind, not physically or mentally imbecile, between the ages of seven and twenty-one years, charging for board, such only as are able to pay-tuition being free to all. The Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of this State are required to levy a tax \$75 for each pupil for eight years: Provided that no such tax is to be revied when the pupil's parent or guardian pay said sum. In case of failure to levy said tax, the amount is to be paid by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and deducted from the share of said county School Fund]

44. An act to amend section second of an ordinance of the C avention, ratified the 12th day of May, A. D., 1862, entitled an ordinance to repeal an ordinance passed at the present session of the Convention, entitled "an ordinance amendatory of an ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate troops," passed and ratified the nineteenth day of February, A. D., 1862, an : to extend the provisions as to bounty to certain other persons.

[Provides that "no person not a citizen of this State," shall receive the State bounty. This act applies to all volunteers who have not heretofore been paid their bounty.] 45. An act to amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of the banks and the people.' [Extends the provisions of the act, the title of which is

recited, to the bank of Thomasville.] 46. An act to amend an act passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, A. D., 1861, Chapter 5, entitled "an act to enlarge the powers of the County Courts for raising revenue for county purposes." [Effects that the tax imposed by County Courts for coun-

where the tax is laid for State purposes according to valu

shall be in proportion to that levied for State purposes.] 47. An act concerning the county site of Mitchell. [Provides that the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mitchell County, a majority of the Just as being present, shall select another county site, which shall be called Davis: and shall authorize the holding of an election at which the continue to be the county seat, or whether it shall be re moved to the place selected by the magistrates as aforesaid. In the event of the removal of the county seat,

convey to the donors all lands donated to him (at Calboun) all that has been gained by the sacrifices in men and for the use of the people of said county; with the exception of such portions as may have been sold. In this case the laying off the site selected into lots and streets, etc.] 48. An act to enable the incorporated towns of this State to lay additional taxes. 49. An act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the burning of the Courthouse and records of Hert-

59. An act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in erecting fortifications and other works. RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution in favor of Philip G. Smith. Resolution in favor of Wm. R. Lovell.

Resolution in favor of J. W. Alspaugh. Resolution to purchase the Ordinances and Resolu-tions of the late Convention, [for the use of the General Δs-

5. Resolution to prohibit the transportation of articles of prime necessity beyond the limits of the State. 6. Resolutions declaring the separation between the Confederate States and the United States final, and to sustain the President of the Confederate States and the Governor of North Carolina.

7. Resolution of North Carolina. 8. Resolution expressing the satisfaction of the General assembly with the spirit of the people in sustaining the war, and with the conduct of our troops. 9. Fesolution in relation to the secret proceedings of the A Yankee Account of Butler's Atrocitles in New General assembly.

10 Resolution requesting the Governor to correspond with Railroad and other Companies, in relation to the transportation of salt from Wilmington, &c. 11. Resolution in favor of S. S. Hicks 12. Resolution in favor of Thomas E. and C. M. Skin-

Rosolution in favor of Eolomon Pool.

clauses of the Military Exemption Act of the Confederate [The clauses proposed to be repealed, exempt from con-

fifty head of horses or mules.] 15. Resolution on printing the Inaugural Address of his Excellency, Gov. Vance.

16. Resolution in favor of Benj. Fitz Randolph. 17. Resolution in favor of John Blaylock. 18. Resolution in favor of Joseph Welch. 19. Resolutions to employ free persons of color on for-

20 Resolutions protesting against the burning of Cotton in Eastern North Carolina. Resolution in favor of T. H. Hill 22. Resolution in favor of James S. Ives.

23. Resolution in relation to the seizure and transporta-

25. Resolution to pay expenses of Commissioners to Rich mond. 26. Resolution in favor of G. W. Crumpler, late Sheriff of him or a shot fired at him. the County of Sam son.

27. Resolution in favor of Lewis Williamson. 28. Resolutions on the "Roll of Honor." 29. Resolution in favor of the Door Keepers. 30. Resolution in favor of the Principal Clerks of the House and Senate. 31. Resolution protesting against the seizure of Iron by

North Carolina, and now in the possession of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co. W. F. Banks' Company for their services. 33. Resolution in favor of the Engrossing Clerks of t present session of the General Assembly. 34. A resolution in reference to a fund in the hands of the Board of Claims.

the Confederate government, belonging to the State of

35. Resolution requiring the Governor to appoint Commissioners to examine and report the condition of the agency of Cheroke Lands, as connected with Turnpike Roads in Jackson county. vie county.

37. Resolution in favor of C. P. Bryson. 38. Resolution in reference to the Auditor of Public Ac 39. Resolutions declaring the offices of Adjutant General. Attorney General, and Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit

THE BATTLE OF CANE HILL.

their dead, which was acceded to.

Gen. Steene and Col Chappel, of the Missouri

were unable to procure. Our friends in Arkansas regard the result as a decided success; the fruit of which will be to inspire Gen. Holmes' army with confidence in their officers and themselves, and check the invaders who are seeking to [The Superior Co its of the Sixth Judicial Circuit are to ravage the State. At latest advices the opposing forces were occupying positions on the opposite side of Cane Hill, which is the Eastern spur of Boston Monatain.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF NEUSE RIVER BRIDGE ON THE

17TH .- OFFICIAL.

Compary A, Capt Walker. Wounded-4 L Highsmith, ightly in hip; A B Harrison, slightly in knee. slightly; Corp'l Wood, slightly; Privates O A Smith, seriously; Jas A Brown, seriously; T L Thornton slightly Company C, Lt Branch com'd'g. Wounded-Lt Branch slightly; Privates, WE Robinson, seriously in bowels A Southerland, seriously in side; David H James, slightly in head; David R Wasson, slightly in side.
Company D, Capt McDonald. Killed—James A Smith. Wounded - Corp'l Conly, slightly, in leg; Private R M Corrie, s'ightly; W J Hair, slightly, arm; James West, lightly, hand. Missing, Private Angustus Musslewhite, Company E. Lt Pope commanding : no casualities. Company F, Capt Norment. Wounded-Serg't J C Faulk, slightly; Privates W & M S Baxley, seriously; Jesse

Brewer, seriously Company G, Lt Chinnis. Commanding. Wounded--Privates J R Jolly, slightly; W A Ward seriously; N J Thompson, Marley Meritt, John Arnold, T A Fairfax, slightly. Company H, Lt Bamberger, com'd'g. Killed-Privates Wm P Frink, Nathan Little. Wounded-Serg't Brown, lightly; Privates Eli Sasser, David R Gare, Wm Batten, Calvin Odom, John C Cartwright, slightly. Company I, Capt. Sloan. Killed-Charles Carver .-

Wounded-Lt C T Gny, slightly; Privates John W Allen. seriously in arm: D Davis, slightly; Jao A Guy, slightly in foot; Oliver Hall, slightly, hands and fare; H Jones. seriseriously in thigh; LB Tew, slightly in side. Missing-Company K, Capt Underwood. Killed -- Lt Boykin .-Wounded .- Sarg't Elliott, slightly in hand; Corp'ls Bradshaw and Stone, slightly; Privates A Branch, severely; T Koyals, severely; R Warren, slightly; S H Chesnut, slight-Missing--Privates W R Jordan, W A Stricklin, M Total, killed 5 -- wounded -- 50 -- Missing -- 5 -- grand total

Foster's Operations in North Carolina Conceded a

The N. Y. Herald, of 26th of December says editorially: The brilliant series of operations under General Foster, of which we published such an interesting account yesterday, would form one of the most satisfactory chapters in the history of the war if the objects in view had been serious or well considered. Whilst, however, ty purposes, shall be in the same relative proportion as for they will serve as lasting memorials of the courage and unflinching endurance of our brave soldiers, as well as atien; and upon all subjects specifically taxed, the tax of the energy and strategic skill of their commander. they will have to be classed amongst the many ill-directed efforts which have distinguished this campaign on our side. What, we ask, have been the actual results of the expedition? Three or four bridges destroyed, a few miles of railway and telegraph lines torn up and a quanpeople of the county shall decide whether "Calhoun" shall tity of property uselessly consigned to the flames .-Every military man knows that the interruption of the rebel lines of communication thus effected can be rethe Chairman of the County Court is directed to re- repaired in a few days, or in a week at the farthest; so money which the expedition has cost is the destruction damage or cripple the internal defences of the enemy.

The expedition should never have been attempted un- | Confederacy. less it was intended to hold the railroad junction at Goldsboro', which commands the Atlantic seaboard line and constitutes the channel through which Richmond | their people are becoming sick of this desolating, costly | made any more difficult to pass." receives its supplies from Georgia, South Carolina and and unpromising war. Accordingly, let Gov. Seymour A confusion of singular and plural which might easi-North Carolina. The only result of the late effort will | throw out the proposition for a convention of all the | ly have been avoided. be to arouse the attention of the rebels to the impor- loyal States, and a free invitation to the rebellious tance of concentrating such a force there as will defy | States to participate in said convention, and who knows | the official copy as published in the National Intelligenany further attempts on our part to cut this important | but that it may turn aside the destructive forces of this | cer: link in their line of communication except with an over- terrible war into the channels of an honorable and en- "And if with less money, or money more easily paid, whelming force. It is the more to be regretted from the evidence which it has afforded of the facility with | tion of the United States? At all events, we are fully | means than we can by the war alone, is it not also which under proper conditions, this long coveted object might have been effected. But the attempt and the failure of a piece with all the other briliant efforts of Washington generalship. What a pity that so much dash and heroism on the part of both officers and men should have been thrown away on an enterprise which, like the assault on the enemy's lines at Fredericksburg, was des-

tined from the first to be fruitless.

We find in the New York World, of the 22d inst., the following remarkable admissions in regard to Butler's misrule in New Orleans:

The Union cause in New Orleans, it would appear from the statements of a gentleman recently arrived 14 Resolution instructing our Senators and requesting from there, is not in a very prosperous condition, and recent defeat at Fredericksburg to accident : our Representatives in Congress to urge a repeal of certain is not likely to be under the rule of Gen. Butler. He informs us that a great portion of the leading people of the city, who were not unfavorably disposed toward the | To the Army of the Potomac: despotic, corrupt, and speculative course pursued by the | nor the failure other than an accident. United States officers in that city. He says Gen. Buttroop of horsemen, two deep, to his office. Latterly he | paratively so small. 24. Resolution in relation to the bills of this session of resides nearer his office, and walks to it through a file of soldiers. Wherever he goes he is guarded, and he is nation. never seen where an assault could well be made upon

Our informant states that the system of speculation carried on by parties connected with Gen. Butler is hardly credible. The supreme power of Gen. Butler over the liberties and property of the people is used daily and grossly to enable those connected with him to accumulate wealth. It was stated that on a certain occasion Butler, having previously notified the Union planters that their sugar and cotton would be sold for 32. Resolution to pay the officers and privates of Capt. J. | them by the Government, announced an auction for selling a large quantity of sugar that had been sent down the river. A day or two before the sale, however, Gen Butler issued an order that he would only allow U. S currency to be paid as purchase money, and, as a consequence, green-backs went to 15 or 16 per ct. prem., States Government.

ler & Co. bought up all the liquors they could in New rear, and cutting it off from railway communication Schenck, and has gone to his home in Troy.

dence in the city for which they conceive a fancy. One the most palatial private residences in the city, and annonneed his intention (as he was very much pleased made at once, to render the capture of Richmond by with it and with the furniture) of appropriating it to Burnside certain. his own use. The owner, however, objected, and proved himself not to be a citizen of the United States, but Frenchman, which fortunate fact saved him his house. So Gen. Butler went then to a residence he had previously seen and took his apartments there, telling the lady living there, when she protested and asked where she should go, that she might occupy the negro quarters if she liked.

The North Becoming Tired of War_A Convention of all the States Demianded.

We extract the following from an editorial in the sand millions of money; two hundred thousand loyal apprehended" soldiers have been sacrificed in their heroic devotion to For "apprehended" read "hoped." We do not the Union cause; we have, in round numbers, an army apprehend what is satisfactory. of a million of men in the field, a navy numbering beploying thirty thousand men; we are spending hardly intentional injuries." less than three millions of dollars a day, and, while a bill providing for another thousand millions of public debt is pending before Congress; our tax-paying peo- change of our previous relations with the independent ple, in contemplation of all these heavy burdens, and States of our own continent, but more friendly sentidisheartened by reported disasters and failures, are ments than have heretofore existed are believed to be

earnestly inquiring, what are our prospects. Under the existing condition of things, we can only gress are so intimately connected with our own." answer that our prospect are gloomy enough. We If there has been no "change," how have the sentihave fought many bloody battles; the Union forces ments become "more friendly"? have effected a lodgment here and there in every rebel- Here is a discrepancy of another kind : hous State; several doubtful States, by hard fighting, have been reclaimed, and yet we have hardly accom- | Minnesota attacked the settlements in that vicinity with plished more than a break here and there through the extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women crust of the rebellion. Its heart, only one hundred and and children. The attack was wholly unexpected, and twenty miles from Washington, remains untouched, herefore no means of defence had been provided. * and each succeeding effort to reach it has thus far only | * * Information was received by the Indian resulted in disappointment, disasters and disgrace. The | Bureau from different sources about the time hostilities violent and fanatical abolition measures of the last Con- were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be gress have refused all parties and all classes in the re- made upon the white settlements by all the tribes bevolted States into the party of resistance to the last ex- | tween the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains." tremity; while the late repulse of the most powerful army of the Union has revived the hopes of the rebel | tion that "the attack was to be made." How, then, leaders in the early settlement of the war in their favor | was it " wholly unexpected "? through European intervention. There is every reason to apprehend, too, unless we give some heavy and crushing blows to this rebellion before the return of Spring, cereals, plants and cuttings." the donors are to be paid the amounts for which said lots of property to the amount, as it is stated, of a million of that Mr. Lincoln will have to meet Louis Napoleon as respectively were sold. The usual provisions are made for |dol'ars, the loss of which can in no way seriously | an active ally to the rebels, or submit to his suggestions |plants and cuttings "? May not cereals be seeds, and of peace upon the basis of an independent Southern plants be cereals, and cuttings be plants?

Overwhelming as are the military forces, facilities, means and resources of the loyal States, we know that or's lines. * * No part of this LINE can be during peace, upon the broad platform of the Constitu- we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this impressed with the belief that Mr. Seymour, as our economical to do it?" Governor elect, in view of the public sentiment of New | "Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is York, and the powerful central loyal States, of which to pay nothing but it is easier to pay a large sum than he is the most promipent representative, occupies a most it is to pay a larger one. And it is easier to pay any advantageous position for giving the proper shape and sum when we are able than it is to pay it before we are direction to the future policy of President Lincoln; and able." we hope accordingly, that the opportunity which is thus presented for the good of the country and a lasting rep- these. utation of honor and usefulness, will not be lost. Let | "If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch Governor Seymour lead the way, and an extra session | arguments that time surely is not now." of Congress, with a new conservative House of Representatives, may work out the nation's deliverance.

Lincoln to the Army. Lincoln has just issued the following address to the arithmetic. Yankee army, in which it will be seen he attributes the

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Dec. 22, 1862.

The courage with which you, in an open field, main- Monday, writes to us: ler is thoroughly and intensely hated by the people of | tained the contest against an entrenched foe, and the | "Besides the Boulevard Prince Eugene plot, almost the place, and that the Federal troops there, with the consummate skill and success with which you crossed every one you meet inquires, ' Have you not feared of exception, perhaps, of a favored New England regi- and recrossed the river, in the face of the enemy, show the Emperor being shot at down at Compagne?' A ment, detest him. Our informant says when going to that you possess all the qualities of a great army which man assured me solemnly, on Monday, that one of the his office he used to pass from his house to his carriage | will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of Gent Gardes was killed at Compegue by a ball inbetween a file of soldiers, then two soldiers would mount | popular government. Condoling with the mourners | tended for the Emperor, and that the assassin was exethe driver's seat with loaded Minnie rifles and with for the dead, and sympathizing with the severely woundtion from the State, of R. J. Graves, a citizen of Orange pistols, and then the carriage is driven surrounded by a ed, I congratulate you that the number of both is com-

I tender you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND -AN AMENDED PRO-GRAMME-GENERAL BURNSIDE'S MARCH DELAYED. [From the Philadelphia Press, of Nov. 21.]

termined to make a diversion in a different quarter from that now occupied by the Army of the Potomac. ting how the opening of the Boulevar, of Prince Eu-The vastness of this army, with its present contracted wene was suddenly postponed, writes: from the field. We have conversed with an influential ernment and Butler & Co. buy for themselves. It was Richmond. 2. By wy of Jam's river, landing uese matters has been suffered to find its way into the 38. An act to provide for the probate of wills and grant. report, from which we arrive at a very different concludeal more delivered. On one occasion, it is stated, But- Walthall, and threatening the rebel capital from the General Wool has been superceded by General

dence of Testators or Intestates, is in the possession of the | The battle raged fiercely all day our forces attack- | Orleans. They were five or six days making their pur- | with the Southern States. 3. By way of Suff ik, ing the enemy, who were posted at Cane Hill, supposed chases, and when they had concluded them Gen. But- through Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, and to be 25 000 strong. The latter were finally driven ler issued an order forbidding any further manufactur- Prince George counties along excellent roads, through from the field, and pursued to within eight miles of ing of liquor in that department, and a few days after a level, well-watered plain, seizing Blandford Heights lic Accounts, who shall give bond in the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, conditioned, for the faithful discharge of his duties, which are "to audit and adjust all accounts or claims against the State, arising out of the military service of the sum of twenty five depot, between the sum of the sum of twenty five depot fiv and a large number of officers, four stand of colors, wa- quor of all kinds consequently went up to a high figure, landing reinforcements as high up as City Point, 12 gons loaded with thirty-one hundred complete suits of and it was a very gratifying operation for Butler & Co. miles below Petersburg, and Coggin's Point, 12 miles clothing, with some artillery which the enemy was An instance is mentioned of a citizen of New Orleans below that city. Such a course of proc dure as the compelled to abandon after dismounting the pieces. who went up the river and returned with about sixty. latter was designed for the army of the Potomac last The Federal loss in killed and wounded was about one five hogsheads of sugar, which he had bought. On its spring, but was claimed to be impracticable, from the thousand; the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and arrival Gen. Butler seized it, sold it on the levee, and fact that the Merrimac was in existence; and the James missing, about three hundred. After the battle the credited it to the government. The owner was inform- river was not in our possession. A movement of this enemy sent in a flag of truce requesting a cessation of ed that if he could prove that he bought the sugar of kind now would possess all the grandeur of bost lities for twelve hours, and permission to bury Union men, he could get his pay from the United States that mapped but for General McDiellan last spring, without the great difficulties which im-There are four negro regiments being raised, and a peded our progress, and finally rendered our eftroops, were killed. The report that Col. Clark was fifth in process of formation. There are many fine forts futile upon the Peninsula, besides this it would unkilled is unfounded. A number of subordinate officers crops of sugar cane in the vicinity, which cannot be shackle our weak columns on the coast, now threatened were also among our list of casualties, whose names we gathered on account of the want of negroes and mules with destruction in detail, and render Washington ento do the work. The mules have also been taken for tirely safe, as it was so long as McClellan prosecuted a military work; and besides this the people are disheart- flank movement toward the rebel capital. From ened and reckless of their property. They prefer it to Petersburg, a cavalry expedition would be necessary be destroyed rather than to go into Butler's hands, only to proceed West to the Burkeville Junction of There is no planting of sugar or cotton crops this year. | the Tennessee and Danville Ra Iroads and desiron them Men owning property in New Orleans would rather see both. It seems to us that if Petersburg were once in it burnt than to see it robbed from them as well as our hands, it would give us virtual presession of the from the government. Next year will wind up pretty entire South, and force Gen. Lee to fight his army much the whole sugar and cotton crop of Louisiana. either to extermination or submission, without any The negroes do a good deal of work for the govern- chance of retreat, or means of obtaining supplies or rement. They are placed to examine passes, and you inforcements from the South and Southwest. Such a must be very deferential to them if you would be well magnificent diversion could now be made without treated. Men worth thousands of dollars in New Or- weakening the Army of the Potom c, the expedition of leans are seen passing through the streets under a guard | Gen. Banks, or any other ind-pendent corps, except, perhaps, that of Gen Fos er, in North Carolina, and it The United States officers, it is stated, take any resi- would have the effect to give us a series of decisive victories, which would put an end to the rebellion before day Gen. Butler, in looking for a house, went to one of the enlistment of our "nine months' volunteers" is out. This, or some other similar diversion, should be

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

charged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

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ELEGANT EXPRACTS FROM PRESIDENT

LIVOOLN'S MESSAGE. The Albany (N. Y.) Argus gives its readers the following spicy extracts from a running commentary upon

the last Message of President Lincoln: The adminis ration journals have pretended that the defects of the message were to be attributed to the baste of its transmission by telegraph. On the contrary, the telegraph has rather improved than is jured it. We look into the official copy in the National Intelligencer and find such sentences as these:

" It the condition of our relations with other nations" New York Herald, on the "State of the Country": | is less gratifying than it has usually been at former pe-We are approaching the end of the second year of | ricds, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so the war; the government has expended over a thou- unhappily distracted as we are might reasonably have

" A blockade, &c , could not be established, &c., with tween three and four hundred vessels of war, and em- out committing occasional mistakes and inflicting un-

Blockades do not commit mistakes. Blockaders do. "During the last year there has not been only no entertained by these neighbors, whose salety and pro-

"In the month of August last, the Sloox Indians in

Speaking of the Agricultural Department, he says : "It will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds,

It seems, then, that the Iudian Bareau had informa-

What is the difference between " seeds and cereals, Speaking of a boundary of separation, he says: " Nearly all its remaining length ARE merely survey-

Here are two profound remarks. The stalics are from

It is impossible to add anything to profundities like

The telegraph operator dropped the word "catch," not knowing what to make of it. The President says, on closing: "We cannot escape history." No, but he has escaped grammar, logic and

> From the London Daily News. The Paris Plot to Assassinate Napolion.

Travelers arriving from Paris state that nothing is talked of there but the plot, of which our correspondent scription the owners of twenty or more negroes; of five Federal Government, and who would have rendered I have just read your Commanding General's prelim- gave the first public intimation, a few days ag i. Forhundred head of cattle or sheep; or of two hundred and efficient aid to the Union cause under other circum- inary report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although eigners and others anxious to see the Empir r at Comstances, have been almost hopele sly alienated by the you were not successful, the attempt was not an error, piegne are informed that at present all audiences are suspended. A gentleman, who was in that capital on

cuted on the spot! In order to enfo ce the truth of the had seen a sister of the slaughtered Gent Garde in deep mourning for him. Morever, he said that the bullet was of a particular description, and made on purpose to penetrate the coat of mail which the E aperor wears. "The improbability of such an affair being Lushed ap is, however, so great that one cannot swallow it. But it is very curious that so many tales of plots and essassinations should be in the air. There is no doubt at all about the increased activity of the secret police. The military authorities at Washington have de- and the terror among the class of political suspects." The Paris correspondent of the Guardian, after rela-

lines and strong position renders it available for opera | " Plot or no plot, I am wholly unable to tell you tion in various directions, according to the designs of what may be truth or talsenood of the rumors in circuthe Commander-in-Chief. The fact that one of our tation; but as to the sudden adjurnment of the inaumost distinguished traperals has expressed the opinion | guration I can entertain no doubt, both from inforthat to take Richmond now we must temporarily divert mation from direct sources, and also from the evide co the enemy's attention from his fortified base of opera- of common sense. The question is, what has been the moand the whole lot of sugar-about 1800 hhds .- was | tions, is, we think, enough to warrant us in the belief | tive of the step taken, and of the egregiously awk ward fib bid off by Butler & Co., a firm having for its head a that no immediate advance upon Richmond will be respecting it perpetrated by the Moniteur. Arrests are 36. Resolution in favor of W. A. Meroney, Sheriff of Da. brother of Gen. Butler, and credited to the U. S. Gov. made from Fredericksburg. The approaches by water and training are also said to be ernment on their books. The planters were informed to the rebel capital are many, and so good that we among the number. One s ory has it that a portmanteau that on proving themselves Union men they would re- scarcely know which might prove the most advanta. lost to an omnibus, and examined by the pol co first receive their pay at the close or the war from the United | geous in case an expedition like that which failed on | vealed traces of a plot against the file of the E nperoc, to the Peninsula should once more be sent against Rich- be carried out by a machine, along the intended line of In such transactions, too, a Boston man is paid five | mond. The attractive baits to the rebel leaders, to be route on Saturday Another report says that something per cent. for seiling the commodities. It was said on found at various points along the Southern coast, are unpleasant of the kind had already occurred at Comgood authority that Butler & Co. have credited to the not alluring enough, and if coaxing will not bring the pengne. I know not if there be any foundation or ves-All our information from Arkansas coavinces us that United States about two millions of dollars as the protection from the Federal Generals of the late battle at ceeds of confiscated property which has been sold to the do. The question then occurs from what point should be the protection of the late battle at ceeds of confiscated property which has been sold to the do. Cane Hill, in Arkansas, published by us yesterday, are, credit of the government. In other words, Gen. Butler, the force be applied, and who shall make the diversion? poned, that it would not have been so postponed withsoundly thrashed, and not only suffered much more with goods to that value of confiscated property belong- points eminently eligible: 1. By way of York a lowed such a thing to be do e without serious and largely than Gen. Hindman's forces, but were driven ing to the government. Gen. Butler sells for the kov- river, landing at West Point, 20 miles below s fficient consideration. Of course not a whit of the